

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MAMILLA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

A. E. R. A. T. E. D. W. A. T. E. R. S.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

The following excellent article, which appeared in the Sydney Bulletin under the heading "Lawyers and Journalists," has sufficient local application to warrant its reproduction:—

Mr. OWEN, Q.C., created, we are told, some amusement by remarking that, if the newspapers went on as they have been doing, they would soon have to be suppressed. Their conduct, said this lawyer, had been most reprehensible. His Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT had given the cue by regretting that the Press had commented as it had done upon the case of MASON and ANOTHER versus WATSON and ANOTHER. The occasion was the granting of a rule calling upon the successful plaintiffs to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. The suggestion of "suppression" was possibly Mr. OWEN's idea of "wholesome fun." That sort of jocularity has been so highly extolled by Mr. DARLEY, Q.C., and Mr. OWEN had been declared by Judge INNES such a master of humour, that it seems quite probable he, as Mr. WATSON's counsel, felt it incumbent upon him to sustain his reputation for forensic jocularity—always within canonical limits. But Mr. OWEN's fun fitted so neatly with his own and Judge FAUCETT's seriousness, that it becomes as difficult in this instance to distinguish his jest from his earnestness, as it was on the occasion which earned for him, the critical encomia of Sir GEORGE INNES to recognise the subtle wit which tickled that easily amused dignity. It is not easy to recognise either the humour or the wholesomeness of a suggestion that there should be a curtailment of the already desperately restricted rights of the Press to comment upon matters of public interest. Mr. OWEN's wit has the same sobering and saddening effect as the weekly coruscations of the author of "Shandridan Papers" in the TRIBUNE. We wonder whether it would be grossly libellous to accuse Mr. OWEN of being the author of these dismal lucubrations. We observe that our contemporaries treat Mr. OWEN's remarks as a serious expression of opinion. We prefer to regard them as the emanation of a heavy humour, stimulated into ordinary friskiness by the encomia of the appreciative Jo. We are unwilling to believe that any educated man could evince, in this year of grace eighteen hundred and eighty-three, so much inborn love for the dead-and-gone tyranny of a century ago, as to wish to restore the Press disabilities which were in vogue in the days of our grandfathers. It would, perhaps, be scarcely delicate to speak of grandfathers at all in connection with some persons in this community, who seem to have the servility of the prisoner blended with the arrogance of the warder, bred in their very bones. In the present instance there is no occasion for nicety in this respect, but the idea is worthy of general attention. It seems to furnish about the only philosophical or physiological explanation of the circumstance that, in New South Wales, there exists a stronger disposition on the part of men in authority, and privileged guilds, to chafe at the barriers to rascality on the one hand and to uncontrolled power on the other, than can be discovered in any other part of the British dominions.

We don't affirm that it is only scoundrels in fact or in inclination who resent the free discussions of the newspapers. The disposition may be discovered on the part of very worthy members of society. There are men whose whole lives have been devoted to honest endeavours to do their duty honestly, and it might be sup-

posed that no such men would be found in the ranks of the enemies of a Free Press. But, unfortunately, from whatever cause, the contrary is true. While doing their duty fearlessly and well, it has befallen that some such men have been misrepresented and censured, on totally unsustainable grounds. They have been held up to obloquy and derision when they knew that they merited the thanks and applause of the community. We don't know of any particular instance. But we do know by the inductive process that such cases must have been. While the Press ranges freely over the surface of events and draws current deductions from ephemeral combinations of act and appearance, it is inevitable that there must be occasional false inferences, and unmerited aspersions. That these should rankle is natural enough. But the point is this: A man may be good without being great. A worthy man of narrow calibre is apt to resent an injustice to himself, and to magnify his own grievance until it shuts out his vision of all else. A great and good man recognises his own place in the social economy much better, and is able to recognise that it is not for him to rage and repine because called upon to experience in every particular the common lot of men—and verbs—to be, to do, and to suffer. Such a man would never for an hour let his own resentments or pique obscure his sense of the general principle that it were better he passed his whole existence misunderstood and maligned, his virtue painted as vice, than that society as a whole should be deprived of one jot of the grand advantages derived from the free and untrammelled discussion from every point of view of public men and public measures. The Press is a human institution. Its voice is the utterance of mere men, fallible like their fellows, subject to all the imperfections of humanity, liable to the distorting influence of prejudice, the embitterments of spleen, and the blinding effects of passion. But as a rule, the utterances of any considerable newspaper are intelligent and honest. Whatever point of view a matter is treated from, the delineation is usually that of an artist. Newspaper proprietors seek intelligence in the open market, and for their employment men generally are preferred in proportion to their proved ability. A fool may stumble into an editorial position now and again, but he can't hold his ground any more than a pretentious fraud can do "leading business" on the stage. A newspaper man's work, like an actor's efforts, is always *en evidence*, and perpetually undergoing public criticism. The influence of a newspaper is, almost universally, proportionate to the ability with which it expresses its views. One need not go outside of Sydney to learn that a journal conducted without talent languishes, and secures but a limited hearing and consideration. In this way a newspaper is a representative of public opinion. According to its opinions harmonize in a greater or less degree with those of the public, its influence is great or small. People will not persist in supporting a newspaper which offends their sense, or irritates their minds by inculcating opinions antagonistic to their convictions.

There is really only one power which can in a free community "suppress" any institution. And that power is vested in the people at large. Neither the Bench nor the Bar possess the requisite authority. They are themselves mere dependents upon public toleration or approval. They are in no sense representative institutions. In that respect the Press has a distinct advantage over them. For the Bar to menace the Press with extinction is not only an outrage but an absurdity. True, the heads of the Bar, on their elevation to the Bench, are now invested with executive powers to which the Press cannot pretend. But those powers are a trust. They are delegated powers, founded upon the free consent of the community which supports also the Press. If a question of suppression be raised, it is a two-edged sword which is hauled out of the scabbard. The Bench may wield it for a moment, but at any instant it is liable to be snatched from that grasp, and the direction of its strokes reversed by the real owner, the people. If it came to a choice of suppression, between the privileged and non-representative guild of lawyers, and the unprivileged but representative open brotherhood of the Press, against which is most likely that the master of both—the public—will turn the edge? Let us say that the Press is sometimes wrong; that its strictures are occasionally misdirected, its tone bumpitious, and its attacks scurrilous. It is amenable to the common law. It cannot shelter behind a castle privilege. Every man has his remedy. It has never pretended to more, never pleaded for more, than the right to claim exemption from punishment, provided it can show that its challenged utterances were called forth by a care for the general welfare, and that which it

smote, it smote not from malicious private motives, or for gain, but that by the deserved pain of one, many might be saved from injury. All it has asked is that superhuman accuracy be not required of it—that it be not held accountable for the exact weight of its blow, provided it be shown that it struck with reasonable discretion, with honest purpose, and for the public good. This is surely no tyranny that the public would groan under—no curse to be suppressed as an intolerable evil.

It is easy to conceive how the Press could become an unbearable infliction deserving of suppression, sooner or later. Imagine a league or guild of journalists to be instituted, hedged around by exclusive and semi-prohibitory barriers, such as made it a close borough which no man could enter, no matter what his natural qualifications and aptitude, unless he submitted to special pupillage and started with peculiar advantages and opportunities of easy circumstances in early life. Suppose that, once within the pale, he was when exercising his profession specially exempt from the laws relating to libel and slander which applied to every other individual and class in the community. Suppose that the only restraint limiting his abuse of such immunities were such as was imposed by the interference of veterans of his own guild, elevated to positions of distinction within it, but always allied to it by a life of journalism and a retrospective sympathy. And suppose, in continuation, that in lieu of being bound by every consideration sacred and secular—by the force of public opinion and terror of legal penalties, and the influence of self-respect—to plead only causes which he truly believed to be honest and true, he were to announce himself a public prostitute, for sale to the first sufficient bidder. What, then, could he reply to a threat of suppression? What could he oppose to a rising of general scorn and abhorrence? He, whose opinions were purchasable, who stood in the public market ticketed with a price for sale to any knave who brought money—money stained with blood, soiled with fraud, sweating with oppression, or stamped with forgery—in his hand! He who stood confessed, a ready barterer of the abilities granted by his Maker, for lucre! He, who habitually, and without a blush or a sign, hired his intellect, and traded in simulated pathos, in forged scorn, in mock sentiment, as often to rivet a wrong as to support a right!

The traditions of the Press are such that a creature of the kind would be scouted from its ranks. The public expect from journalists a higher standard of principle and self-respect, and the journal which sold its influence and talent would soon have no influence to sell. But what would be infamous in a journalist is no disgrace to a lawyer. The traditions of the legal profession are not so elevated as to make it an infamy for a man to hire himself to serve the cause of vice and chicanery. If the question be raised, which shall be suppressed—a Press which advocates only that which it believes to be just and true, and assails only that which it believes to be pernicious, or Courts which clothe themselves with the name of justice, but deal in legal lotteries, in which only one thing is ever certain, that is, that the keepers of the tables secure a fat percentage of the stakes; will the public be likely to extinguish?

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 4th.
THE POLITICAL SITUATION.
The Russian, French, and United States Governments have promised to co-operate with the Governments of Great Britain and Germany for the protection of neutrals in China.

December 5th.
THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.
The United States Presidential Message to both Houses of Congress announced the intention of the Government to extend the relations of the United States with Eastern nations. There is a surplus of \$39,000,000, and the Message recommends the redemption of the Trade Dollar as bullion.

December 6th.
THE NEW GUINEA QUESTION.
The Conference at Sydney has decided in favor of the annexation of New Guinea, and to take common action to defray all expenses.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Esper* arrived at Woosung from Ningpo on Sunday.

The German yacht *Wolf* left Shanghai for Ningpo on last Saturday.

The French corvette *Villars* left Woosung bound South, on Sunday last, the 2nd instant.

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, Commander Maxwell, was expected to leave Shanghai for this port last Tuesday.

We are glad to note from *El Comercio* that the mate and crew of the British steamer *Volant*, which it will be remembered, was wrecked off the coast of Tablas Island on the night of October 24th, have been picked up by the Spanish gunboat *Valiente*.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt from the local agents, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, of the 1884 almanac of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. The calendar is neatly designed, and contains a list of H.M. Officers of State, an interest ready reckoner, tables of foreign coins and weights and measures, and other useful information.

SAYS the New York Sun of October 28th—Moses C. Harris, editor of the *Morning Herald* of Hot Springs, Ark., is writing his editorial articles in jail, and on Friday evening last a large multitude, headed by a brass band, assembled at the jail and tendered him a serenade. He made a speech, in which he said that his imprisonment was in violation of the right of free speech. He was committed for contempt of court in criticising the acts of Judge Wood. In his speech to the serenaders, Mr. Harris reiterated all his charges, and dared Judge Wood to give him an opportunity to prove them true.

IN a despatch to the Department of State, Rollin M. Daggett, United States Minister resident at Honolulu, reports that at a meeting of the Hawaiian Cabinet the resolution of April 6th, 1883, protesting against the further immigration of Chinese male laborers into the Hawaiian Islands, was considered. A resolution was adopted instead, authorizing the immigration thither of such laborers, under certain restrictions, at a rate not exceeding 600 in any three months. The reason of this change is understood to be owing to the great number of Chinese laborers who annually return to China on the expiration of their contracts.

THERE are at present 120 newspapers in the United States, of which the publishers, editors, and chief contributors are negroes. The oldest of them is the *Expositor* of San Francisco, which has already attained its 18th year. Almost all these papers occupy themselves with politics, and few of them are devoted to religious objects. The political journals, with few exceptions, support the Republican party, grateful for its identification with the work of negro emancipation. The average circulation of each of the 120 papers is only 1,000 subscribers; very few of them are issued at a profit. The Baptist weekly organ of the Philadelphia negroes publishes 10,000 copies.

AN English judge has recently decided that "a wife who has quarrelled with her husband has a legal right to turn him out of doors, if the house in which they live happens to belong to her." This, the Sydney Bulletin pathetically remarks, is a crusher for husbands. The wife has all the best of it. A man is not allowed to turn his wife out of doors, no matter how much they quarrel. We have often quarrelled with our misuses, but we have never been so ungallant as to request her to leave the house—not while there was any crockery left to smash, at any rate. When we leave, we leave together—usually by the silvery light of the crescent moon, when a friend backs the handcart into the lane for our luggage. The misuses, like Mrs. Micawber, will never desert us. This accounts for our occasional gloom.

At a village a few miles from Evansville lived a farmer, well to do, a widower with two daughters. The young ladies will be heiresses, and this fact, added to their natural attractions, draws all the young men from far and wide to the farm; but Mr. Wilson's troubles have been augmented of late. A revivalist has been down in his neighborhood, and they've ended by making a deacon of him. It was bad enough to have to keep the village beaux from his daughters, but of late some of our city young men have taken to drive over there to church. Last Sunday Wilson was especially annoyed by young men who during the whole time of service were flirting with his youngest daughter. Their misbehavior was carried to a climax when the regenerated farmer was praying. Suddenly he felt that he could bear it no longer, and raising his voice to its highest pitch, he prayed: "An' now, O Lord, hev mercy on the dumb idiot with the store clothes on as is winkin' at our Alice, and keep him a hangin' round the church door while service is over till I can git to him an' put a head on him! Amen." The young man picked up his hat and went home.

The court and jury as well as the spectators generally enjoy the scene when a lawyer in an attempt to badger or browbeat a witness comes off second best in the encounter. A writer recalls an amusing instance of this sort, which happened a few years ago in an Albany courtroom. The plaintiff, who was a lady, was called to testify. She got on very well, and made a favorable impression on the jury under the guidance of her counsel, Hon. Lyman Treadwell, until the opposing counsel, Hon. Henry Smith, subjected her to a sharp cross-examination. This so confused her that she became faint, and fell to the floor in a swoon. Of course, this excited general sympathy in the audience, and the Hon. Henry saw that his case looked bad. An expedient suggested itself by which to make the swooning appear like a piece of stage mockery, and thus destroy sympathy for her. The lady's face in swooning had turned purple-red, and this suggested the new line of attack. The next witness was a middle-aged lady. The counsel asked—"Did you see the plaintiff faint a short time ago?" "Yes, sir." "People turn pale when they faint, don't they?" A great sensation in court and an evident confusion of witness, but in a moment she answered "No, not always." "Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?" "Yes, sir." "Did you ever see such a case?" "Yes, sir." "When?" "About a year ago." "Where was it?" "In this city." "Who was it?" By this time the excitement was so intense that everybody listened anxiously for the reply. It came promptly, with a twinkle in the witness's eye and a quaver in her lip, as if from suppressed humour. "Twas a negro, sir!" The learned counsel lost his case, not to say his temper.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ducation* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the Shire line steamer *Pembroke*, from London, left Singapore for this port on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

SIR HARRY PARKES, British Minister to China, arrived at Chefoo from Corea in H.M.S. *Sapphire*, on the 30th ultimo. His Excellency sent his despatches to Shanghai by the steamship *Sin Nansing*, and left for Tientsin in H.M.S. *Kestrel*. It is reported in Shanghai that Sir Harry Parkes has negotiated a very satisfactory treaty with Corea.

MADAME de Stael was plain, but longed for the distinction of beauty. In quest of compliment, she once tried, when in company with Talleyrand and a lady of great beauty to make him show a preference. But in vain she put such questions as she thought inevitable; he parried all. At last she said: "Now, if both of us were drowning, which would you try to save?" "O, madam!" he replied, bowing to her, "you swim so well!"

Mrs. Langtry has met with a chivalrous champion in no less a person than Mr. Barry Sullivan. At a supper recently, the veteran tragedian gave it as his opinion that the lady was endowed with all the qualifications necessary to succeed upon the stage. Her Rosalind—the only part he had seen her in—was an intelligent and appreciative interpretation of the character. He added that if for the next few years she would work hard at her profession, she might attain a high position.

The Board of Health has published in the *Egyptian Gazette* the following extraordinary communication in reference to Surgeon-General Hunter's letter, reproduced from the English papers:—"The Board of Health feels compelled energetically to protest against Dr. Hunter's assertions, as tending to mislead public opinion, and to encourage the belief that cholera has been endemic in Egypt since 1865. The Board of Health declares, first, that Dr. Hunter has never, during his short stay in some portions of Lower Egypt, been able to make personal observations, which would justify his expressing any such opinion, and that it is perfectly certain that the information collected by him during his voyage has been from persons absolutely ignorant of medicine. Secondly, that Drs. Sonisio, Ambrosi, and Seirra, according to declarations which they have made to the Board of Health, assert the contrary, and that according to them endemic cholera has never existed in Egypt." The official seal of the Board of Health is attached to this insolent document, and the letter forwarded it is signed by Saleh Pasha, who was recently decorated.

SOME facts which have been incidentally brought to light before the magistrates at Ashford are likely to cause a considerable run on the monkey and hurdy-gurdy business. It appeared that a young Italian organ-grinder has been saying, as a week during the five months he has been in England, and has been sending home considerable sums every now and then to his father in North Italy. These gains seem to have been all made in the country districts, a fact which dwellers in the town may well hope will not escape the notice of the hurdy-gurdy fraternity. Meanwhile this dutiful son has not failed to discover the hardships involved in riches; for the possession of £21 in loose gold in his pockets, besides another £4 in silver and copper concealed in his belt, was clear evidence to the local constable of some felonious enterprise, and the young man has been locked up for a couple of days in a police-cell on suspicion. Had he, on the other hand, been wandering about "with-out visible means of subsistence," he would no doubt have been locked up also; so that perhaps, after all, he would do well, like the wise man in the Book of Proverbs, to pray to be delivered from both poverty and riches.

ON May 3, 1791, Robespierre advocated with apparent earnestness, and at great length, the total abolition of the punishment of death, yet within a brief interval, under his execrable tyranny, the guillotine destroyed so many people that it became necessary to dig a deep trench to carry away the blood of the numerous victims. In July, 1794, no less than 949 individuals were executed in Paris; and the leading actors in the drama were sacrificed on the same unholy altar at which they had worshipped. Among the female victims of the Revolution was Mme. Olympe de Gouges, sentenced for the offence of sending a copy of a pamphlet she had written to her son. To what abasement of soul did the terrorism of that period lead! We have an "address" from that son to the public, describing himself Adjutant-General, dated Châlons, Nov. 8, 1793, the fifth day after his mother's death, disclaiming any sympathy for her—nay, more, applauding the fact of her execution. "Je jure donc ici que je déteste hautement les écrits édités par cette révolutionnaire d'Olympe de Gouges, que je ne la reconnais plus pour une ma mère, et que j'approuve le jugement du Tribunal Révolutionnaire. Et bien vive la République!" Ought not the memory of such a wretch to be retained and placed over every edifice of infamy in the country which gave him birth? But was there something in our English history to suggest something that bears an analogy to such baseness? Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor, after the restoration of Charles II., displayed his wisdom and integrity in rejecting the proposal to raise the King a standing revenue independent of Parliament; yet when the private marriage of his own daughter to the Duke of York, the brother and heir-presumptive of the King, took place, and when, becoming pregnant with proper spirit she insisted upon the public avowal of her union, her father declared before the Council he would rather have seen her the concubine than the wife of the Duke, and in his self-abasement actually advised her to commit to the Tower, and spoke of the passing of an act of Parliament for her execution as a criminal!—Temple Bar.

NEW YORK's new opera house will seat 1,064 persons.

The British steamer *Japan* went over to the Kowloon, and the Chinese steamer *Toonan* left the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day.

NEWS from St. Petersburg is to the effect that great disorders have occurred in the penal colonies in Siberia, owing to official corruption. A large number of exiles made an attempt to escape, but were recaptured, except those who fled from the island of Saghalien.

As the military rifle range at Kowloon will not be available, owing to the "Buffs" annual musketry course being in progress, and the police range not being yet completed, the match between the latter and the Royal Engineers referred to in our issue of the 4th instant, will not take place to-morrow. Due notice of when it will come off will be given. The Engineers, we understand, are determined to whip the concealed ones.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 3rd inst.—The following steamers belonging to the China Merchants' Company are at present engaged in carrying troops for Canton:—The *Fushun* left yesterday for Canton; the *Yungching* leaves to-night for Kwachow (near Chinkiang), and the *Pachih, Yuhai, and Zuyuen*, will leave in a day or two for the South. Each of these steamers will convey on an average some 800 soldiers.

A RUMOUR, having got abroad this afternoon that in consequence of the indisposition of one of the leading actors, the performance of "The Wedding March" would be postponed, we are in a position to contradict it, and beg to state that the performance will take place, as advertised, this evening at 6 p.m. We understand that all the seats have been taken, and as the piece has been in rehearsal for a considerable time past, we anticipate a great success for the A. D. C.

THE Shanghai Ice Association held a meeting on the morning of the 3rd inst., when it was decided to dissolve the company. Commenting on this decision, the *Mercury* says:—"It is a great pity, for we are now left in the hands of the native ice-dealers, and we fear that many will regret before the end of another summer that the Ice Association is no more. The machine belonging to this Company is an excellent one, and is in first-rate order and able to plentifully supply Shanghai with the best of ice. We believe the Company is dissolved merely for the want of public support."

CAPT. GEORGE WESTOBY, who has been in command of Messrs Douglas, Laprak & Co's popular coasting steamer *Namoa* for the past eleven years, handed over the old ship this morning to Capt. G. D. Pitman, who has for some years been acting as agent for the firm at Swatow. Capt. Pitman takes command of the *Namoa* by right of seniority in the employ, and a more popular skipper, or better seaman never sailed the China Sea. Captain Westoby, who is worthy of being never had a single accident during his long career, will shortly take command of the Douglas Company's steamer *Thales*, for a voyage to the Mauritius, and on returning to Hongkong will probably visit England on a well earned leave of absence.

We note the arrival by the *Amatilla*, from Manila, of Mr. H. Keller, the world renowned illusionist, and Mr. Fred Collins, the famous cometist. We do not know whether Mr. Keller has arranged to perform here during his present stay, but we feel sure that should he do so, he will meet with a hearty reception. When Mr. Keller was last amongst us, the weather was extremely warm, and a great number of our residents were living up at the Peak, so that the support accorded him was not so great as would otherwise have been the case. Now that our harbour is more populated with our gallant defenders, and the community generally are living within easy reach of the City Hall, we are quite certain that Keller, who is far and away the best sleight-of-hand artist we have ever seen, will be well supported should he favour the community with an exhibition of "Keller's wonders."

It will be remembered that on the 16th October last, James H. Peters, master of the steamship *Essex*, charged a Chinese passenger named Yung Chung with attempting to set fire to the vessel on the high seas, on the 10th September. The evidence given on the occasion by Captain Peters, was to the effect that the defendant took passage at Melbourne for Hongkong, that on the 10th September, at sea, he (the Captain) heard a row among the Chinese passengers forward, and upon going to see what was the matter, found that a man had been badly stabbed in the back by the defendant, and the other passengers were in great fear, as they considered he was mad. When the officers of the ship went to the cabin, they found the man with an axe in his hand, and the green decks, out open some straw beds, and set fire to them. The fire was extinguished, and then the captain, to frighten him, fired a pistol over his head, but that failing to have any effect, and the defendant still continuing to threaten the captain with the axe, he fired again and shot the defendant in the leg, when he dropped the axe, and was then secured by the captain, who examined the wound and extracted the bullet. A sum of £20/4 was found on the defendant, which was given to the police. Captain Peters then removed the case in order that the defendant might be placed under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon, with a view to his mental condition being ascertained. On the 26th October, a certificate was given by Dr. Arnes Macdonald, the man to be insane, and Captain Peters then removed the case for the decision of the Governor. This morning the defendant was discharged, and handed over to the care of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, together with the £20/4 found in his possession.

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$79,833.37.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEOW MOON, Esq., | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

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MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

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C. LUCAS, Esq., | M. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

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RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
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Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 10 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
Underwriting BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND AND FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND OF EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A FULL SIZED AMERICAN SIX POCKET
BILLIARD TABLE, in splendid condi-
tion, which can also be used as a croquet Table,
with full set of Pyramid and Pool Balls, Cues,
Racks, Scoring Board, Gas Fittings, &c., &c.,
Complete.

For Particulars of Price, &c., apply to

A. B. C.
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [911]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$25 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSE & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWNS

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
have received, and have now on view,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS DELICACIES,
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND
FANCY GOODS.

Comprising—
REAL TURTLE SOUP.
SALMON CUTLETS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES.
SARDINES AU CITRON.
HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE.
MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE.
FRENCH TRUFFLES.
ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
TRUFFLED CHICKENS IN JELLY.
FRENCH TINNED LARKS.
ASSORTED FRENCH PATES.
ASPARAGUS.
PETITS POIS.
CHAMPIGNONS.
PUDDING & SULTANA RAISINS.
PEEL FOR MINCEMEAT.
CHRISTMAS HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
RIPE STILTONS.
PORT DU SALUT CHEESE.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.
FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
ELVA'S PLUMS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS.
BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
BONBONS & DRAJES.
BONBONS FOR XMAS TREES.
FRENCH CHOCOLATES.
NEWEST COSAQUES & CRACKERS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH TOYS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
ELECTRIC TOYS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS.
OUT-DOOR GAMES.
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
JEWEL CASES.
FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.
WORK BAGS & BASKETS.
PERFUME CASES.
NEW ENGLISH STATUARY.
AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.
TETE-A-TETE SETS.
CHINA FIGURES & VASES.
DUPLIX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
CHILDREN'S ANNUALS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS.
MENU & GUEST CARDS.
OSLER'S ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS.
WARE.

FLORAL BRACKETS & BASKETS.
PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS.
FLOOR STANDS.
TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DE-
SIGN & SHADES.
A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUN-
TAIN.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES.
SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS.
EPERGNE.
FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS.
NEW CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
WAGNER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAM-
PAGNE.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK
CHAMPAGNE.
KRUG'S PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE.
LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELE.
DRY SHERRIES.
CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES.
AFTER DINNER PORT.
BURGUNDIES.
HOCKS.
LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES.
LIQUEURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883. [902]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS, Pinot and Quarts.

OLD PORT,
SHERRY, WHISKEY,
COGNAC.

ASSORTED
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE FINE Flavoured Blend, Equal in
Bouquet and Style to the
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [767]

FOR SALE.

GOD BORDEAUX CLARET.....\$3.50.

WOLFE SCHIEBER SCHNAPPS.....\$6.00.

In Cases of 12 Bottles at.....

Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in
Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN
BITTERS.

Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS,
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and
SHOT, &c., &c., &c.

Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK
in Cases of 4 Dozens, at \$6.50 per Case.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [862]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received and are now showing the following NEW GOODS.

NEW DESIGNS in BRUSSELS CARPETS with BORDERS & RUGS to Match.
A large and choice assortment of AXMINSTER and SKIN HEARTH RUGS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.
TRAVELLING RUGS in great variety.

A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
Ebony and Walnut COAL VASES.
Single and Double PERAMBULATORS.

The New "PATENT AIR LAMPS."
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
FLOORCLOTHS for Halls, Rooms, and Passages.
COCOA MATTINGS, all widths.
COIR MATS.

&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [730]

KELLY & WALSH.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT

THEIR ANNUAL SHOW

OF

NEW SEASON'S GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

WILL COMMENCE

ON

MONDAY NEXT,

THE 10TH DECEMBER.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [560]

W. B. BREWER.

IS NOW SHEWING.

A VERY Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS consisting of the NEW VIENNA
WICKER WORK GOODS beautifully trimmed and fitted, comprising,
Large Useful WORKBASKETS in entirely new shapes, lined and fitted.
WALL POCKETS & HANDBASKETS trimmed with Chinelle Gold Lace & Velvet.

A New Stock of LADIES' HAND BAGS in Plush, Satin, Russia and Morocco Leathers.
The NEW BRASS WARE in a number of useful Articles, Inkstands, Card Trays, Watch
Stands, Smokers Sets, Photograph Frames, &c., &c.

FLUSH GOODS.—New Designs in Writing Cases, Ladies Companions, fitted, Blotting Books,
Photograph Cases, Large Promenade Photo Frames, &c.

WOOD GOODS.—Oak Writing Desks, Walnut Writing Desks, Workboxes and Inkstands.
LEATHER GOODS.—Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases,
Purses, Photo Albums, Writing Cases, Ball Programmes, Indicators, Dressing Cases.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
A VERY FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED.
RUDDY OLD BLOCK!

LET'S DIARIES! NEW MECHANICAL TOYS!
W. B. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [784]

EX S.S. "IRAQUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,
DRESS MATERIALS
AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO
A NEW DELIVERY OF
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," THE CORK
CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th, 1883, says—
MESSRS. FURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE.

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-
I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting
in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of
strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild
Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in this Exhibition are highly
spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

"NOVELTY STORE."

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public
Auction,

TO-MORROW
the 8th December, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET,
Victoria, Hongkong.

comprising—
All that Piece of GROUND registered as
INLAND LOT No. 684, and measuring on
the North 105 feet, on the South 105 feet,
on the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet,
and containing in the whole 15,750 square
feet, together with the Buildings thereon.
Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at
the annual Crown Rent of \$104.12.
The Property is sold subject to the existing
tenancies thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

CREASY EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [884]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Situate in Rosaño Street and Bridges Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

comprising—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as Section A.
of INLAND LOT No. 403, the Remaining
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 403 and Section
C of INLAND LOT No. 400, as the
same Premises are respectively held for the
residues of two several and respective terms
of 999 years and 999 years.

The Property will be offered for sale in the
following lots, to-wit:—
Lot 1.—The Tenement Nos. 78, 80, and 82,
Bridges Street, containing an area of 2,800
square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 2.—The Tenement Nos. 6 and 7, Rosario
Street, containing an area of 1,445 square
feet or thereabouts.

Lot 3.—The Tenement No. 31, Bridges Street,
containing an area of 609 square feet or
thereabouts.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRETERTON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1883. [890]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business at the
Port of KUNGHOW as MERCHANT and
COMMISSION AGENT.

R. E. BRUCE.
Kunghow, 20th November, 1883. [903]

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE we will also carry on
the Business of SHARE and GENERAL
BROKERS in this Colony.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
General Commission Agents
and Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [891]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM,
LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [909]

MRS. P. SMITH'S
PRIVATE Tiffin ROOMS,
Nos. 8 AND 9, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

ARRANGEMENTS for BOARD and
LODGING can be made by applying on
the Premises.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [910]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BRAGAMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES
AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [534]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [9]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship

"AMATISTA,"
Captain 'Hamil, will be despatched for the
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at
FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [907]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to New
Zealand, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and FIJI).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer

"MENMUIR,"
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as
above on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at
FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)
will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 13th Decem-
ber.